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Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,128

號八廿百一千九萬一第

日四十二月七年未己

HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1919.

三拜禮

號柒拾月玖年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 276 lbs. net.
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.20 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.40 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1919, until further Notice.

(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

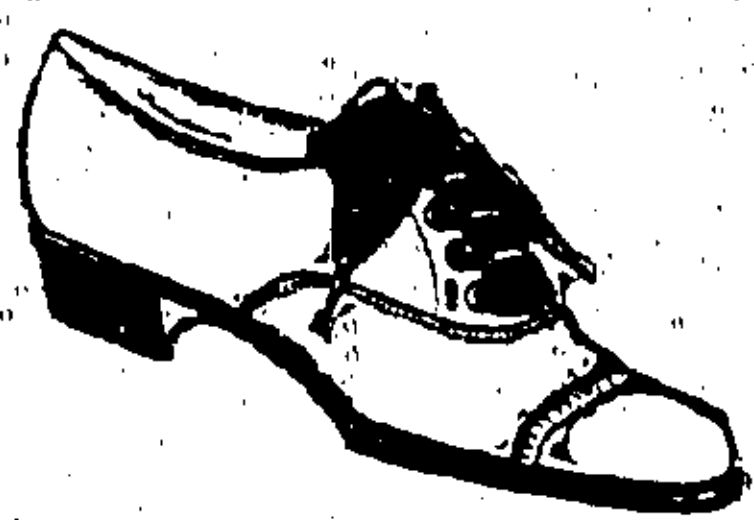
DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Local
CANTON (T. & S. T. S.)	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
SHANGHAI	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
SHANGHAI	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
SHANGHAI	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
SHANGHAI	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25
SHANGHAI	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
SHANGHAI	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
SHANGHAI	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
SHANGHAI	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
SHANGHAI	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
SHANGHAI	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25
SHANGHAI	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
SHANGHAI	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
SHANGHAI	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55
SHANGHAI	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
SHANGHAI	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
SHANGHAI	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25
SHANGHAI	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35
SHANGHAI	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
SHANGHAI	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55
SHANGHAI	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05
SHANGHAI	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
SHANGHAI	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25
SHANGHAI	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
SHANGHAI	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
SHANGHAI	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55
SHANGHAI	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05
SHANGHAI	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
SHANGHAI	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25
SHANGHAI	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35
SHANGHAI	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
SHANGHAI	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55
SHANGHAI	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05
SHANGHAI	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
SHANGHAI	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25
SHANGHAI	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35
SHANGHAI	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
SHANGHAI	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55
SHANGHAI	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05
SHANGHAI	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
SHANGHAI	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25
SHANGHAI	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35
SHANGHAI	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
SHANGHAI	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55
SHANGHAI	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05
SHANGHAI	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
SHANGHAI	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25
SHANGHAI	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35
SHANGHAI	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
SHANGHAI	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55
SHANGHAI	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05
SHANGHAI	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
SHANGHAI	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
SHANGHAI	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35
SHANGHAI	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
SHANGHAI	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55
SHANGHAI	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
SHANGHAI	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
SHANGHAI	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
SHANGHAI	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35
SHANGHAI	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45										

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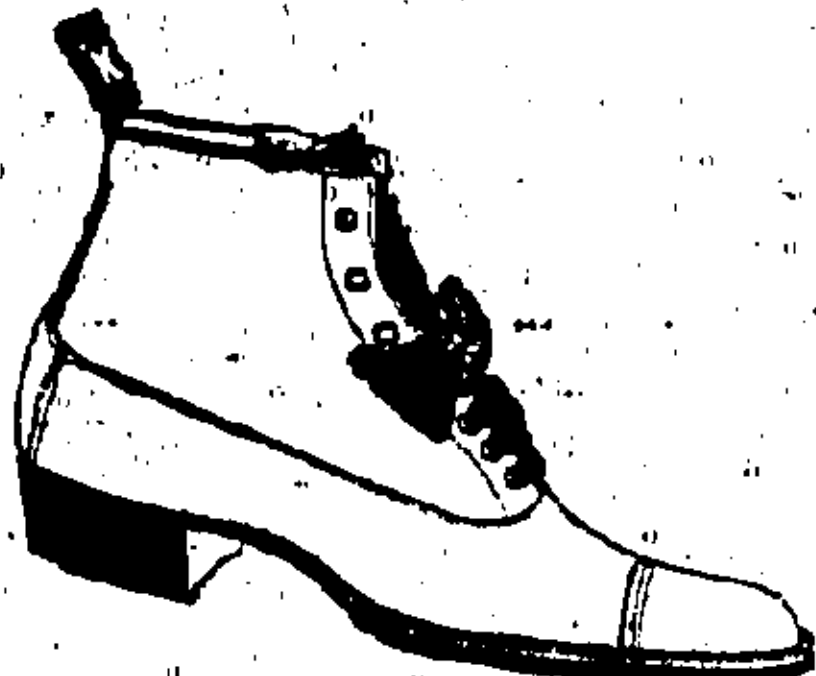
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"NEUROPE" STAMPS.

[BY FRANK J. MERVILLE,
(Editor of The Postage Stamp.)

During the war stamps issued by our navies and armies in occupation rose to fabulous prices on the stamp market, and they are still rising.

A couple of British occupation stamps for Baghdad, sold at the post office there for 2 annas (3d.) in September, 1917, are worth to-day £150. Two stamps issued by our troops in Togo at 8s. face value could not be bought at £500 to-day—there would be a good demand at that price, but there is no supply. Only two of each are known, and the two fortunate possessors (the King owns a specimen of each) are not likely to sell.

Since the armistice a new period of remarkable stamp issues has begun—stamps that reflect the new political and general conditions leading up to and establishing peace conditions.

The New Europe, or "Neurope," stamps, to use a word which has been generally adopted to describe this group of stamps, already include a number of rarities. Here is an Austrian stamp of 10 kronen (less than 2s. at the present rate of exchange) which was overprinted by the Italians at Trieste in November last. Its price to-day is £150; while the similar 10 kronen stamp overprinted at Trent is worth more than double that amount. Of the latter only eleven authentic copies are known, and most, if not all, of these are now in the collections of high personages or of Italian museums.

The value of many "Neurope" stamps has risen 100 to 1,000 per cent. in six months. For example, the Ukrainians during their brief occupation of Stanislaw, the capital of Galicia, surcharged the Austrian stamps they captured there. The complete set of seventeen stamps I bought for a little under £17 seven or eight weeks ago cannot now be brought much under £100.

Since last November the newly independent Poland has issued over a variety of stamps, some of which are already scarce. They are historic scraps of paper which show how the Poles are stamping out the Hun and the Hapsburg, and only last week the new regular issue of Poland came to hand, one of the denominations of which brings the portrait of Paderewski into our stamp albums.

But the remarkable investment value in "Neurope" stamps is only one phase of the interest in these new issues. A casual stroll round the Stamp Exhibition now open at 110, Strand, shows how these stamps have added enormously to the educational value of stamp collecting. Here the boy collector can learn and understand more of the Peace Settlement than from the Treaty itself. Here are the stamps designed by the famous Czech artist Alfons Mucha for Czech-Slovakia, which can be bought from id. upwards.

A striking design appears on the Ljubljana issue for the province of Carinthia, which is to be part of South Slavia; it shows a nude young giant breaking free from the fetters which have oppressed him for generations. A full set in this design costs but 2s. 6d. at present. Then there is a series for Croatia, and another for Serbia, and all these will soon be obsolete, for an issue in preparation for use throughout the whole of South-Slavia.

The new geography, in the absence of the new maps, is best learned from the stamp album. The boy is taught to the man in knowledge of the whereabouts of Estonia, the Ukraine, Croatia. How many of my readers, apart from stamp enthusiasts, could tell offhand where is Cilicia and where is the Republic of Georgia? The stamps of each of these countries are before me as I write.

The instructional value of the stamp album has as yet been insufficiently appreciated by our educational authorities, but among the new methods coming into vogue since the war I have been invited to work out a series of definite courses of instruction which will shortly bring the stamp album prominently into the schools and will, I trust, lighten the monotony of dull teaching methods and prove of some real practical service to education.

GENERAL KNOX'S MISSION. WITH ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S ARMY.

Important news has reached India from the Mission under Lieut-General Knox, consisting of forty officers—mostly belonging to the Indian Army, which was sent last year to Vladivostok to assist the Czech-Slovaks who were then carrying on a war of their own against the Bolsheviks. After the arrival of the Mission at Vladivostok it disappeared up the Siberian Railway and the world at large heard nothing more about it. It now turns out that the Czech-Slovaks were far too disorganised to make much use of the Mission, but when Admiral Koltchak appeared on the scene he at once realised the value of the Indian Army Officers as instructors in spite of the language difficulty. They were given the raw Russian followers of the General to train, and they have followed up Koltchak's victorious sweep through Siberia. At the present moment the bulk of the Mission is at Ekaterinburg, north of Orenburg, and is hard at work training the peasantry, who continue to flock to Koltchak's standard.

Further it is now definitely certain that Koltchak's failure to get to Moscow has been more than compensated for by the fact that he has succeeded in joining hands with Denikin, thus completely cutting off the Bolsheviks at Tashkent and in the Central Asian Khanates from all possibility of help from Moscow or any other Bolshevik centre. There is, we believe, every reason to hope that it will not be long before a movement of a kind is made in conjunction with our own forces on the Central Asian Railway which will have the effect of completely putting an end to the Bolshevik menace on the Frontier in its military aspects at least. Communication between Koltchak and our detachments on the Central Asian Railway has already been established.

It will be remembered that the members of Knox's Mission spent a month in Hongkong on their way to Vladivostok.

THE ADMISSION OF ENEMY ALIENS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN
BRITISH MALAYA.

There was an interesting discussion at the meeting of the Federal Council of the F.M.S. at Kuala Lumpur on September 1st, when the Legal Advisor (Mr. F. Belfield) introduced the former Enemy Aliens' Admission Enactment, 1918. He said: "This Bill, which proposes to exclude from the F.M.S. for a period of three years, everybody who is a subject or citizen of a State at war with which Great Britain was at war in 1918 will, I imagine, be welcomed by this Council. I have no means of knowing any formal recommendations made by the public or any portion of it on the subject with which this Bill deals, but I had an opportunity not long ago on a social occasion when there were gathered together a great number of business men here as well as many other people to put the question to the assembled party: 'Do you want the Germans back here?' and, as was only to be expected, there was a very emphatic and unanimous negative. The Council will see that under the terms of the Bill it is not absolute exclusion that is contemplated, but it is proposed that admission may be permitted on the terms of a licence. In committee I propose to move one or two amendments which will provide for defining the period during which the permit to enter the country is to remain in force, and also will make it possible to deal with a person who overstays the period of his permit in the same way as if he had come in without a permit. These alterations, I think, will make the Bill much more effective. I propose that the Bill be read, COMMERCIAL REACTIONS.

Mr. Eric Macfadyen said: It is a satisfaction to realise that we have reached the stage at which it is necessary to provide the terms under which peace conditions are to be resumed. When one looks at the thing with a mind free, as far as possible, from passion and prejudice, it is quite clear that it will be necessary for the territories formerly comprising the German Empire to enter into commercial relations with the rest of the world. Obviously the British Empire cannot sell rubber and tin to Germany without Germany sending us something in exchange. Of the commodities which Germany will have to send to this country, to British countries and the rest of the world, in exchange for our exports, evidently some will be as regards a certain proportion, penetrate to the F.M.S. Consequently it is necessary to make some provision, and I am glad to see the Government making some provision for the entry of former enemy manufactured goods into the F.M.S., and I think the provision which the Government proposes to make is on the right lines.

NO CAMOUFLAGE.
And I say that, because having once taken for granted that there will be trade with this country, I think it best that German trade should be carried on without camouflage but openly in a recognised, and controlled manner. Were we to adopt another line and attempt to exclude German trade altogether we could only do so effectively by maintaining a blockade, a course of action which would perpetuate all the worst evils of war conditions. If there were to be a blockade we could not do it effectively and should then be merely playing into the hands of firms of a disreputable and complacent description, who would lead themselves to introducing German goods into this country for their own profit under the guise of another description. That I feel sure would be an entirely unsound commercial situation and scarcely desirable. We should recognise that German goods will come into the F.M.S. and we should be agreed that the manner of their introduction should be recognised and perfectly open and above-board.

At the same time, I am very glad that there is no proposal immediately to throw open this country to German immigration and, personally, the prospect of seeing German subjects walking about the streets of Kuala Lumpur is disgusting.

AN ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY.
Although we are endeavouring to adjust ourselves to the conditions of the future, we cannot yet—probably will never—be able to forget the conditions prevailing during the last few years. We cannot sit down to legislate for peace without remembering all the sacrifices that have been made in order that peace could become possible, without recalling for a moment all the lives that have been lost, the dear fellows and the straightforward peaceable members of the civilised world citizenship who have been sacrificed to the greed of our recent enemies. It would be abhorrent to me to think that forthwith German firms and German individuals should be permitted to rear their heads in this country. We all know that particular firms in this country grossly abused the hospitality of the British flag. That these firms should be allowed to re-establish themselves in their own names would, I think, be a very severe blow to the prestige of our country. We also know that individual Germans coming into the country would endeavour to produce in the minds of the inhabitants of the country a belief that, after all, the war had been carried on for many years at great disadvantage to them, and that it was obvious that it had not been such a great victory for the Allies.

THE EXCLUSION PERIOD.

It is well known to members of this Council that during the past few years propaganda to that effect has been going on and has been very skillfully conducted, not only here, but, which matters to us just as much, in China. Many Chinese in Kuala Lumpur to-day believe that they are commercially the losers owing to the exclusion of Germans from this market, and that their alleged loss is due mainly to the greed of the British interests in this country. If German goods can be sold to advantage in the F.M.S. it is due to the British Government which administers the country in the interests of the inhabitants that such goods should be sold here. Therefore, I am glad to support this Bill which admits German goods, but excludes German individuals and regulates their entry into the country, in particular cases, and controls the length of their stay. The only doubt which I have in my own mind is the length of the period for which it is contemplated to exclude the Germans.

FIVE YEARS.
Mr. R. C. N. Kindersley said: The only fault I have to find with the Bill is that I do not consider that three years is a long enough period. I should put the period at, at least, five years with power to extend it.

Mr. R. P. Brash seconded the remarks made by Mr. Kindersley as regards the length of the period for which the Germans were to be excluded from the F.M.S.

Mr. H. P. Clodd said: Mr. Macfadyen stated the general opinion quite clearly, for none of us want to meet any Germans for a considerably longer period than three years, even though they are allowed to trade here. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

Mr. Eu Tong Sen expressed support of the Bill.

BRITISH POLICY.
The Chief Secretary (Sir Edward Broekman) said: This Bill, as the Council is aware, has been prepared on instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is in pursuance of a policy decided upon by His Majesty's Government. Consequently we, as it were, an annex to the British Empire, must, with all respect, follow the policy decided upon by His Majesty's Government. They have decided, presumably on good reasons, that the period of exclusion for the present should be for three years. I presume that in the meantime they will observe very carefully the conduct of our former enemies, and, should it be necessary, for any reason, to extend the period beyond three years. I have no doubt that it will be done. In the meantime I think three years will be quite sufficient for our purpose in this country.

The Council then went into committee. A short discussion took place, several members urging that the period be extended to five years. Mr. Kindersley moved a motion to that effect but both he and Mr. Brash, who seconded it, agreed not to press the matter when the Chief Secretary stated that he would bring their views to the notice of the High Commissioner.

IN THE STRAITS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A similar Bill was passed at the meeting of the Straits Legislative Council on September 1st.

The Acting Attorney-General said he thought this the most important and interesting measure which had come before the Council since the conclusion of hostilities. It did not touch people who had been our enemies but, since the beginning of the war, had become naturalised in some foreign State. They might well make a rule, however, that no one could be admitted as a naturalised subject unless he proved that he had possessed himself of his former German nationality, the onus of proof to rest with him. It was left to the discretion of the Government as to what persons could receive permits and under what particular circumstances. These matters would be determined by the Government Council.

LENGTH OF PERMITS.

The telegram was also silent as to how long a permit should last. The question they had to consider was, 'Do we propose that in the next three years our former enemies can come back here and settle down in trade?' Possibly they would not object to them coming on a visit to inspect agencies, or to an Englishwoman married to a former enemy alien coming to visit her friends. He had just seen a report of a debate on the subject in the House of Commons. One member suggested that this was panic legislation inspired by fear. Another member made a very good answer to this when he said: 'I am not afraid of this, but I do not care to take it to my bosom.' (Laughter.) It seemed a good policy to keep these people at arm's length for the next three years, and then legislation might be considered as to whether the time had arrived to extend to them again the privileges of residence. It had been suggested that the period of a permit should be three months. It was most important that the time should be limited. It was necessary that the Bill should be on the statute book before the ratification of peace, and therefore it was proposed to take it through all stages that day.

The first reading was passed.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIPPING CHARGES. RISK IN FREIGHTS FROM THE FAR EAST.

Although, at the moment of writing, (says the shipping correspondent of The Times, under date July 26th.), the actual extent has not been decided upon, the principal of an increase in the freights from the Far East to Europe has now been agreed upon. To this end discussions have lately been proceeding between the various British and Allied steamship companies. The rise is to be attributed largely to the high cost of chartering tonnage to supplement that of the regular lines, for tonnage cannot be chartered on terms which could even approximately be covered by the present rates of freight of the Conference lines.

At present the general rate of freight charged by the Conference lines from the Far East to Europe may be put at 100s. per ton deadweight or measurement, yet as much as 200s. is known to have been freely offered by merchants. Sufficient tonnage could not be supplied by the existing lines. Although such high rates have been offered, it may be assumed that the freights of the Conference lines will not be advanced to anything like that extent. What merchants may have to pay for any tonnage they may themselves be able to secure is another matter.

It is not only in the Far Eastern trade that merchants have lately been seeking to secure tonnage on their own account. In one or two trades sailing ship tonnage has been brought in. (But the supply of such additional tonnage is very small, and very high prices have had to be paid.) So long as time charter rates for cargo tonnage remain high the freights for the transport of general merchandise in liners must also remain fairly high, because of the need of the liner companies to try to charter any additional tonnage they can secure to carry as much of the waiting merchandise as possible.

The pace was first set during the war by the rise in time-charter rates and the pace is still being set by these rates of hire. They were mainly responsible for the rise in all voyage freights, from which neutral ownership benefited far more than British owners, since neutrals were free to load entirely at commercial rates, whereas the bulk of British tonnage was filled with cargo carried at lower rates fixed by a Government and the profits of British owners were subject to far higher taxation than those of neutral vessels. The neutral ships are still securing a wonderful harvest. Just as the rise in time-charter rates during the war was responsible for much of the financial ground lost by British owners, so the level of these rates needs to be watched very carefully now. This country has no reason to remain quite helpless in the matter.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADE.

All ranks will parade at Central Police Station on Friday, the 19th. inst., at 5.30 p.m. for inspection by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

No exemption will be granted except on medical grounds. Uniform:—White with helmets. Officers to wear belts and carry canes. No swords.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919.

On the second reading the Hon. Mr. Perkins said the bill was welcomed by all the unofficial members, but, as the Acting Attorney-General had said, the definition clause was an unfortunate one. He had been reading in a legal journal that the Swiss Government had changed the laws of naturalisation owing to the large numbers of undesirable Germans who had come over the border and become Swiss subjects. He thought that people who had "rattled" from their own country and become naturalised in a foreign country were just as objectionable as those who had not changed their nationality. They welcomed the bill as far as it went. It carried out the series of resolutions passed at various meetings months ago, copies of which were handed to Government. As regards the question of permits to enter the Colony, the Acting Attorney-General had said that perhaps they would have no objection to German or others enemies coming here in order to inspect their agencies. Personally he did not support the bill on any ground of revenge or out of spite on the question of trade. He supported it because he believed that the admission of former enemies into the Colony would be a menace to the good order and government of the Colony. He felt that if permits were to be granted it should be done only under very exceptional circumstances. It should not be granted to any German wanting to come here and inspect agencies or pay a visit to the country as a matter of course, and he did not suppose that the Colonial Secretary would take that view either.

Various amendments were made in committee, and the bill then passed the third reading.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

STATEMENT ON GASTRO-ENTERITIS AND CHOLERA.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Gibson presiding. The other members present were the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. F. M. G. O'Leary, Dr. Monteth (Acting M.O.H.) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The Chairman read the following statement in regard to gastro-enteritis and cholera:

The Government Bacteriologist has, since the epidemic assumed anything like serious importance, examined as many cases bacteriologically as he could. In all, 200 specimens of faeces have been examined and an attempt made to produce cultures of the causal organism. The City and Kowloon water supply have been examined with negative results for the cholera vibrio. A search has been made for cholera carriers, but none have been found. Certain articles of foodstuffs likely to be contaminated have been examined but with negative results. From such cases as present on bacteriological examination to be true cholera, a prophylactic vaccine is being prepared. The course of procedure regarding the examination of suspected material was agreed upon as a conference of the P.C.M.O., the Government Bacteriologist, the M.O.H. and H.S.D. on September 1st, and a letter on the subject was sent to all medical practitioners, asking for their co-operation. To enlist the services of the Chinese Public Dispensaries, a leaflet was prepared and sent to them by the S.C.A. for free distribution.

A translation of the leaflet reads:

"Of late there has been an outbreak of enteritis and cholera, means to stop which must speedily be taken. Inquiries show that the food, cream, food drinks, 'leung fan' and 'man tin' exposed for sale in the streets, if made with impure water, may bring on the diseases. Next, if these articles are exposed too long, flies and other insects may alight on them and introduce germs of the diseases, and anybody who may eat them will be poisoned. Thirdly, the water used by the vendors for rinsing the cups for serving the articles is not changed the whole day long. If the cups happen to have been used by infected persons the water will be poisoned when the cups are washed in it. Other cups are washed in the same water, and infection will be spread to other persons who use the cups. Fourthly, the flies and insects may alight on the cut, peeled, or damaged fruit, exposed for sale in the streets, and introduce germs to them, and this may be injurious to the health of the people. This is published for the information of the public in the hope that they will take care not to contract the disease."

Dr. MONTETH said the registered number of cases of gastro-enteritis was as follows:

Week ending.	Cases.	Deaths.
August 30th	117	64
September 6th	112	81
September 13th	67	40

The cholera cases registered were as follows:

Week ending.	Cases.	Deaths.
September 6th	6	5
September 13th	7	7

The figures for enteric fever were as follows:

Week ending.	Cases.
September 6th	9
September 13th	4

Dr. MONTETH, continuing, said that it was interesting to point out that Hongkong does not seem to be the only city suffering from gastro-enteritis. Shanghai has been having a similar epidemic, which they have diagnosed as acute diarrhoea, though not caused by the cholera vibrio. The epidemic started there about July 25th. For the three weeks after that date they had 101, 150 and 102 cases respectively, and since then there has been an average of 30.

Dr. KOCH wanted to know if the cholera in Hongkong occurred among the same class of people as were affected by gastro-enteritis.

Dr. MONTETH replied that cholera and gastro-enteritis occurred side by side in the same districts, among the same class of people.

This was all the business of public interest.

CANTON NEWS.

September 6th.

INTERNAL PEACE PROSPECTS.

The Military Government, in view of the strong protests made against the appointment of Wang Yip-tong as chief of the Northern peace envoys, has sent circular telegrams to the various leaders requesting them to explain their views.

The members of the Provincial Assembly of Yunnan have telegraphed to the Military Government stating that they are of the opinion that peace negotiations with the North should be discontinued. They are further of the opinion that the Military Government should declare war on the Peking Government if the chief of the Northern peace delegation is not changed.

Peking reports state that Wang Yip-tong, the chief of the Northern peace envoys, left Peking on the 14th inst., and is to go to Shanghai shortly. Wong, it is said, has been given the power to denounce the Southern envoys for obstructing the Peace Conference if they refuse to negotiate peace terms with him. It is feared that the resumption of the Peace Conference will not materialise.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN SHINGHAI.

In accordance with the geographical importance of Shinghai to the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi (it is called the throat of the two Kwangs) Commander Lam-fu, the Defence Commissioner of Shinghai, has ordered several more strongholds to be built around the place. Lam has requested the Tsuchi to give him several big guns to be put into these strongholds, and he has also engaged more than 1,000 workmen from Canton. Large quantities of ammunition have been transported to Shinghai by gunboats.

A WHOLE TOWN BURNED.

A serious fire took place in the town of Cheong-chow in the Poon-yu district on the evening of the 14th inst. More than 300 shops were burnt. The whole town was destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

We are informed that Shum Chun-huen, the Chief Administrative Director to the Military Government, recently decided to go to Kwangsi to consult General Luk Wing-ting on certain important questions. It is reported that Shum left Canton yesterday.

Reports have been received from Wuchow, stating that General Luk is proceeding to Nanning to meet Shum Chun-huen and the other Kwangsi officials are preparing to welcome Shum upon his arrival.

In regard to Chan Ping-kwan's return to Kwangsi from Hongkong it is reported that Chan arrived at Nanning on the 8th inst. and met the Kwangsi Tsuchi and other officials. Chan has gone to Lungchow to visit General Luk to request the reason for his recall.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PEAK.

AN ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, and her band of helpers are to be congratulated on the excellent children's entertainment given at the Peak Club last evening in aid of the Peak Branch of the Ministering Children's League. The hall was crowded. The older folk opened the programme, after which the little ones had the stage all to themselves. Our reporter was informed that the entertainment was private. We content ourselves, therefore, with reproducing the programme. In the first part Mr. Davidson played well-known tunes and songs. Mrs. Hall told an amusing story, Miss Gordon sang, and the Misses Aileen Lammert and Georgia Mosser danced. The second part was devoted to "The Night Nursery" in which the cast was as follows:

Nurse.....Miss Kathleen Moxon.
Peter.....Master Ovid Ritter.
Buttercup.....Miss Lucy Ritter.
Dick.....Master W. Stubb.
Tom.....Master N. Stubb.
Harry.....Master Irving Ritter.
Bluebell.....Miss A. Dodwell.
1st Fairy.....Miss G. Mosser.
2nd Fairy.....Miss A. Lammert.
3rd Fairy.....Miss D. Dodwell.
Daisy.....Miss M. M. Stubb.
Primrose.....Miss A. Hallifax.
Violet.....Miss M. Beckwith.
Snowdrop.....Miss M. Wollis.
Binkie.....Miss M. Wollis.

THE BITER BIT.

In yesterday's issue a paragraph appeared stating that a woman had complained to the Police of being waylaid in Chin Wan Market, Kowloon City, by two men armed with daggers, and robbed of \$40. The Police made enquiries and discovered that it was all a hoax—that no such incident had taken place. Another woman then complained to the Police that she had entrusted a woman with \$40, and on asking for its return, she was told that robbers had stolen it. The woman to whom the money had been given turned out to be the one who had complained about the highway robbery. She is now awaiting trial on a charge of larceny as a bailer.

AN EARLY MORNING AFFRAY.

CONSTABLE WITH A BRUISED FACE.

Early yesterday morning the people living in the vicinity of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club witnessed an amusing incident. Two Chinese operatives of the Hongkong Electric Company were walking to their work holding one another's hands. Indian Sergeant 327 was leaving his house to go on duty at Wanchai Station, and the two operatives blocked his path. A game of dodging then took place. The constable, losing his temper, drew his truncheon, and an operative used an iron bar. A crowd of Chinese collected, and shouted: "Hit the Indian devil." Indian constables living in the neighbourhood went to the assistance of their comrade, and the two operatives, who started the quarrel, were arrested.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the two operatives were charged with assaulting the constable.

Inspector Kent confessed that he was unable to ascertain the motive for the assault.

The constable stated that he left his house at 5 a.m. and was proceeding to the tramway junction at Causeway Bay when he noticed the two operatives walking towards him, holding each other's hands. They were out to annoy witness, and barred his progress. He tried to cross on the left side of the road and they danced in front of him. He went to the right and the same thing happened. He was exasperated, but controlling his temper, he said: "Please unclasp your hands and let me pass." They refused and he threatened to arrest them. One of the men then hit him with an iron bar, and he was half long.

"Where is the iron bar, now?" asked Mr. Lindsell.

"Oh," replied the constable, "another man picked it up and ran away."

Continuing, witness stated that when he arrested the first man a crowd of Chinese from the Hongkong Electric Co.'s works rushed out and said: "Ta Mo! Kwei! ('Hit the Indian devil')." Some Indian constables heard this, and came to his assistance.

Mr. Lindsell: Can you suggest any reason why the men should have beaten you?

Witness: I cannot; he simply struck me on the head with an iron bar.

Mr. Lindsell: Without any reason?

The first defendant said that when going to work he noticed the constable washing his mouth at the street pump. Witness called out to his friend: "Buy me two oranges." The constable probably thought he was being fooled, and assaulted witness. The second defendant did not do anything.

Mr. Lindsell did not think the second defendant had taken part in the assault, and therefore discharged him. Although the first defendant had some provocation for the assault he was not justified in striking the constable. He fined the man \$3 and bound him over in a personal bond of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending September 13th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 37 weeks.
This Year	\$15,950.	544,520.
Last Year	15,553.	508,923.
Increase	397.	35,597.
Decrease	503.	32,597.

THE "BROOKLYN" BAND'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of music to be performed by the band of U.S.S. "Brooklyn" at the Cricket Club, tomorrow, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.:—

- (1)—March, U.S.S. "Brooklyn."
 - (2)—Overture, "Maritana," Wallace.
 - (3)—Fox Trot (a) "Siamese Patrol," Lincke.
 - (b) "Si Yo Fuera Rey," Adams.
 - (4)—Valse Lento, "La Encantadora," Naxarro.
 - (5)—Fox Trot (a) "I'll Say She Does," Jolson.
 - (b) "Everyone I Love Lives Down In Dixie," De Costa.
 - (6)—Selection from "La Boheme," Puccini.
 - (7)—Fox Trot from "Katinka," Allah's Holiday, Friml.
 - (8)—"The Missouri Waltz," Logan.
 - (9)—One Step, "In the Sweet Long Ago," Lange.
- "The Star Spangled Banner."
"God Save the King."

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

ECHO OF THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

An action has been filed in the Summary Court of Hongkong in which Mr. A. d'A. Sousa, clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hastings & Hodge, claims from Chan Pak Kwong, the comrade of the sum. firm, the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged slander.

In connection with the Peace Celebrations Messrs. Hastings & Hodge undertook the business of supplying flags and decorating certain buildings, and the plaintiff was placed in charge of the work of obtaining and executing orders. On June 24th, he contracted with Ah Kau for the purchase of certain flags for \$118.60.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant on August 7th, 1919, said to Mr. E. E. S. Hodge, a partner of the firm: "Sousa received some secret commission from Ah Kau; that is why Ah Kau refused to give me the usual one per cent. commission." The plaintiff alleges that, by making the above statement, the defendant meant that the plaintiff secretly and in fraud of the said firm received some commission or allowance from Ah Kau, and that the plaintiff was dishonest and not worthy of trust and unfit to be employed as a clerk to the said firm.

The defendant denies that he spoke and published the alleged words. If the said words were spoken and published, as alleged, they were not spoken or published with, nor did they bear, the meaning alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant denies that the plaintiff has suffered damage or been injured in his credit and reputation as a clerk in the said firm.

In the alternative, the defendant states that if he spoke or published the words complained of, which is denied, the words were spoken without malice and in the belief that they were true and in such circumstances as to make them a privileged communication.

Chan Pak Kwong, the defendant, states that as an employee of the firm it was his duty to inform his employers of anything which came to his knowledge prejudicial to his business. He was entitled to commission on the flags purchased by the firm, and it was Mr. Hodge's duty to see that other employees received the commission due to them.

SMUGGLING AMMUNITION.

REVOLVER HIDDEN IN A SHOE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver.

It was stated that defendant's luggage was searched on the Canton wharf and the revolver was found concealed in a shoe. When questioned, the man stated that his brother, who was in Peru, had sent a parcel to his mother and this was handed to him (defendant) by a sailor. He did not know that it contained a revolver.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$100.

AMMUNITION SEWED TO HIS CLOTHES.

On Monday night a Chinese constable on duty in Yau-mat noticed two men walking in his direction in a suspicious manner. On seeing him they broke into a run. The constable gave chase and arrested one man, the other making his escape after throwing a knife from his waist. The arrested man was searched and 800 rounds of ammunition were found sewed into his jacket. The east-off knife was picked up and 250 rounds of ammunition were found in it.

The defendant was brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for defendant, applied for a remand, which was granted.

A HARBOURING CASE.

THE "GOOD SAMARITAN" PLEA.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with harbouring an unmarried girl, under 21 years of age, without the consent of her parents.

Defendant stated that he had known the girl for a long time. One day she came to his house and said she had run away from her parents, residing at Canton, and asked him for food and protection, so he allowed her to stay with him. He had asked the girl to go back to her parents, but she refused to listen to him. He did not know where the parents were living but he knew the residence of the girl's aunt.

The case was remanded till Saturday.

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IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

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THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office: Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. Nos. 1239 & 2230.

Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup stuffs, makes a dainty dish to the table.

Sold at very reasonable prices.



Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

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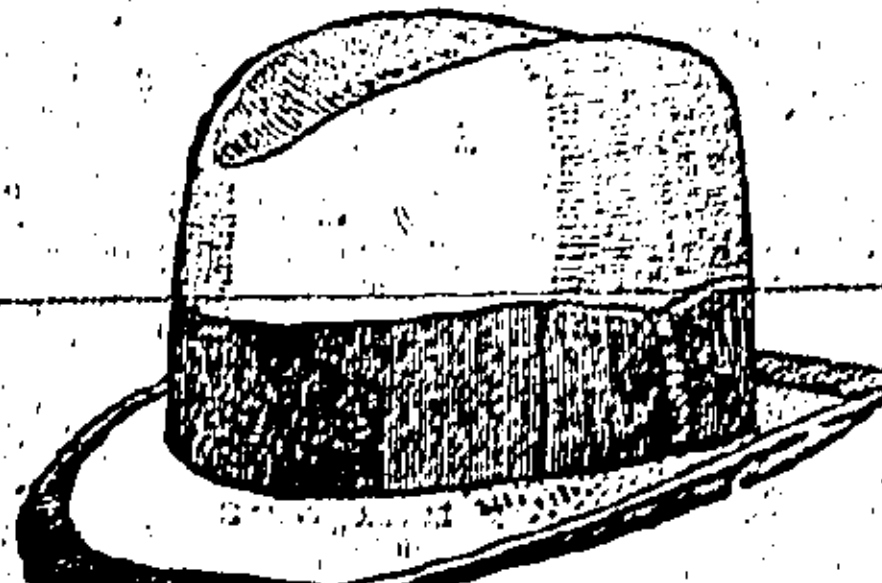
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44, OLD BOND ST. LONDON, W.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAJIS.

SOFT FELT AND THE
POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE
NEWEST MATERIALS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OLD PAULINE CLUB

PROPOSED China Branch, will any O.P. please write to:
F. L. WAINWRIGHT,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
[1281]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1919, until FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1919, both days inclusive. SHENWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1282]

S.S. "WAB. PUFFIN."

THE Undermentioned invite Tenders, in writing, for the purchase of the vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River, Amherst-Burma. The vessel is in a favourable position for the breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from, GILMAN & CO. LTD. Lloyd's Agents. [1283]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$100,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on September 18th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on September 19th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Tenders for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY, PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, September 17th, 1919. [1284]

NOTICE TO CON-JOINERS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

"DILWARA"

Arrived Hongkong on Sept. 16th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1285]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Timetable.

Timetables will be available on SATURDAY, September 13th, and may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order, ROBERT BAKER, Manager.

Kowloon, September 11th, 1919. [1286]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

12, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club, will be held at the Club House, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), September 17th, 1919, at 8 P.M.
H. C. RESKER, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1287]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1919, at 3.30 P.M.
Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order, E. DES VŒUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1919. [1287]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 24th day of September, 1919, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be submitted for approval.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman, thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 16th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

[1287]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 19th to 26th, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LEPRAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1288]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1289]

TO LET.

NO. 6, Peak, 4 ROOMS Unfurnished rent \$116. Furniture could be taken over at valuation. Possession 1st October.

Apply to—Linstead & Davis. [1291]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, The Peak. 6-roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. [1295]

FOR SALE.

JUST UNPACKED REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, Underwood, Royal, L. C. Smith, in perfect working order, inspection invited. Reasonable offers considered.

Apply—Box 1250, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1290]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.

Apply to—Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors.

No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central. [1293]

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 2931.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), September 18th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Rooms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curtains, Crockery, and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1294]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermentioned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Prize Court.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), September 18th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Yau Ma Tei Break-water.

The Motor Vessel "PIONEER"

Hull Teakwood built 1913.

Length 27 feet.

Beam 11 feet 6 inches.

Height 7 feet.

Engine.

In ernal Combustion, 3 Cylinder Junker Diesel type.

Complete with Navigating lights, and a quantity of spare gear.

The vessel can be seen by application to the undersigned.

A launch will leave Peak at 10 A.M., day before to convey intending purchasers.

On view 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1295]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermentioned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Prize Court.

On FRIDAY, September 19th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at Bailey's Slipway, Kowloon Bay.

The wreck of the "LEAG"

as the now lies

The "HARAG" was wrecked by Typhoon, 18th August 1918.

On view from Wednesday, 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1919. [1297]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF PILOT BOATS.

WE are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction the well-known Pilot Boats:

"SEA LION"

and

"ALLIGATOR"

The Auction will be held at our Offices at Noon on SATURDAY, October 18th, 1919.

VIEW DAYS

The "SEA LION" may be viewed at any time on application to Mrs. Thow, Pagoda Anchorage.

The "ALLIGATOR" will be brought to the Pagoda Anchorage on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and will be alongside the "SEA LION" in the Creek near the Standard Oil Co.'s premises.

Particulars.

Lot I "SEA LION" Tonnage 65, Length 75', breadth 16' 6", draft 7' 6".

She is a 2 Masted Schooner, built of Teakwood and Pine at the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

She has one Grog and one Dinghy on board.

4 Anchors, Chains, Mainail, Foreail and Jib complete, as well furnished and carries compass, clock, barometer, binoculars, riding lights, pumps and is in all respects complete with 2 bunks, 2 sofas and three Cabin wash-stands.

The Pilot Boat Licence is dated 1st July, 1899, the year the boat was built.

Lot II "ALLIGATOR" This boat is slightly smaller than the "SEA LION" built of Teakwood and Pine.

Draft 7' 3"

Rig Lorcha

Number of Masts Two

Boats Two

Anchors Two

Chains 75 fathoms of 7 and 65 fathoms of 3.

Mainail, Foreail and Jib complete.

Telescope, compass, binoculars, clock and riding lights.

This boat was built in Hongkong July 1894 and has this year been thoroughly overhauled and painted at an expense of more than ten thousand dollars.

Both boats are well furnished and each has a complete set of signalling flags.

H. S. BRAND & CO., Auctioneers.

Foochow. [1292]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads. Tel. Address: Palace.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Conducted under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAE AND BILLARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

[1290]

INTIMATION



MOSCANTINE

(REGISTERED)

THE ORIGINAL

INSECT

REPELLER

A few drops sprinkled on the hands, feet,

nape of neck or about the room give

absolute protection against

MOSQUITOES,

SANDEFLIES

and other insects. Will not stain or

injure the most delicate skin.

40c, 75c, \$2.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18

[12]

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1919

CHINA AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

As it is generally conceded that the

treatment accorded by China to subjects

or citizens of non-Treaty Powers during

the next five or ten years is to be regarded

as the best of her fitness for the abolition

of extraterritoriality, special interest

attaches to the Regulations, issued a

short time ago, by which such persons

are to be governed. In passing, we may say

that we do not regard the proposed test

as in any way ideal; the one object

achieved, above all others, we hope to see

achieved by the cancellation of extraterritoriality is the annihilation of the

present strongly-defined line of division

between Chinese and foreigners, but the

whole tendency of the proposed test, consisting as it does of China's attitude

towards a certain class of foreigners, is to perpetuate this division, and to maintain indefinitely the position of foreigners

as a separate caste, governed by laws and regulations differing widely from those under which the people of the land

live. The inevitable outcome of such an arrangement would be an accentuation of the racial distinctions which it is our desire to see eradicated, and an increasing resentment towards the privileged few who lived under exotic laws.

A far better test would be the degree of progress made towards the reform of the administration of justice in the case of the whole Chinese population. This would ensure healthy reforms which, owing to their widespread nature, could not easily be abrogated or tampered with, and would facilitate the realization of the only final solution—the arrival of the day when it is possible to have one law for Chinese and foreigners alike.

To pass to the Regulations, it should be noted that they are only Regulations, and not Laws, that they are drawn up and promulgated arbitrarily, under no Parliamentary authority, and that there is no guarantee that they may not, at

any moment, be equally arbitrarily cancelled or altered. Regulations, too, are things in which Chinese officialdom delights. Any Magistrate would be prepared to draw up voluminous rules, with numerous clauses and sub-clauses, on any imaginable subject, but he would be equally prepared, whenever it suited his convenience, to disregard his rules and break through any and every clause of them. The archives of every *governor* must be cumbered with beautiful model regulations that have never been put into effect. It is by the way in which they are carried out that the present Regulations must be finally judged, rather than by the "sentiments" they express or the promises they make.

For the present, though, it is only possible to discuss the text of the Regulations. We are told that, with the cancellation of extraterritoriality, foreigners are to be exempted from the restrictions to which they are now subjected, so we naturally expect to find, in the present Regulations, some indication of the fulfilment of this promise in the case of the non-Treaty Powers (who, it may be remarked, include not only Germany and Austria, but also many of the Allies), who have no extraterritorial rights. The chief restrictions under which foreigners now labour are:—

(1.) They are not permitted to purchase land, but only to hold it under a perpetual lease;

(2.) Except in the case of missionary societies, they cannot hold land at all beyond the limits of a Treaty port; and

(3.) They are (again with the exception of missionaries) debarred from residence in the interior.

We examine the Regulations to find in what way and to what degree these restrictions are relaxed, and this is all we find:—

Art. 6.—Non-Treaty aliens shall be entitled to live in Treaty ports or places where, by suzerainty, foreigners are allowed to reside.

Art. 7.—Should a non-Treaty alien travel in the interior, he shall be required to apply to the authorities for a passport. No surveying of any kind shall be allowed to be done by a non-Treaty alien at places where he travels.

Art. 8.—Non-Treaty aliens shall not be allowed to lease property in the interior, but those who live in inland towns and cities as missionaries and lease houses for the purpose of establishing churches, schools, hospitals and other charitable organizations shall be excepted.

If, then, these Regulations are to be taken as a criterion, foreigners will gain absolutely nothing by the abolition of extraterritoriality, but will still be subject to all the restrictions by which they were hampered when they were governed by their own national laws administered in their own national courts.

But not only are they to gain no additional rights—they are even to have a new, and most dangerous, restriction imposed upon them. Article 9 provides that "Non-Treaty aliens shall not be allowed to act as editors or publishers of newspapers or magazines of any kind."

If it is in this mental attitude that China approaches the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, we fear that the realization of that ideal is doomed to indefinite postponement. The freedom of the Press is prized so jealously by the Anglo-Saxon race that no proposal involving the loss of this right would stand the least chance of acceptance. The recent veto of the Diplomatic Body on the Shanghai Municipal Council's proposals for licensing the Press should never be voluntarily resigned. More over, whatever regulations the Chinese Government may make and whatever reforms it may establish, the one all-important safeguard, when foreigners come under Chinese jurisdiction, will be the publicity and unrestricted comment and criticism that can only be ensured by the existence of an unfettered Press. To deprive foreigners of the right of publishing newspapers would be to deprive them of their most valuable safeguard, and the slightest suggestion of such a proceeding inevitably awakens the gravest suspicion. We are confident that the Treaty Powers would never consent to the cancellation of extraterritoriality under such a condition. We are, as we have said before, anxious to see the day when it will be possible to abandon this right as an unnecessary relic of a dead-and-gone past, but the indications contained in China's Regulations for the Control of Non-Treaty Residents are not encouraging.

Serjt. H. E. Green, R.G.A., formerly of the 87th Company R.G.A., has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

For attempting to export \$5 to subsidiary coins to Canton a Chinese was fined \$5 by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's yesterday. The money was confiscated.

Those in possession of lists of subscribers to the fund for erecting a statue in honour of Sir Henry May are asked to return them, not later than the end of this week,

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE FIUME IMPASSE.

SERIOUS SITUATION CREATED BY UNAUTHORISED RAID.

Rome, September 14th.—In the Chamber, Signor Nitti stated that the latest news was that the situation created in Fiume by the coup de main was serious, because 2,300 men had entered the town without the right to do so.

He was determined to act so as to avoid grave conflicts. He deplored what happened, because, for the first time, sedition, even for idealistic aims, had entered the Italian Army.

He strongly denounced the adventurous enterprise and repudiated the reports that the Government had encouraged it. The Government had taken every measure to prevent the raid and would not tolerate it.

He deplored military sympathy and stated that steps had been taken to organize the Army Command with a view to eradicating this weakness.

The Premier pointed out the danger through Italy failing to carry out her engagements with the Allies and dwell on the humiliation of the sincere apologies he would be compelled to offer. He particularly referred to the betrayal of the interests of the Fatherland by imperiling indispensable credits from the Allies.

He announced that an inquiry would be opened at Rome as soon as possible to investigate civil and military responsibility. Soldiers who failed to report within five days after being summoned would be prosecuted under the Military Penal Code.

He mentioned that Gabriele d'Annunzio's Grenadiers had started at night and proceeded in 40 motor cars to Fiume. A battalion awaited them on the armistice line.

The Commander of the Eighth Army, Cassanese, the commanders of the detachments to which the raiders belonged with the object of persuading the misguided men to return.

D'Annunzio has announced his intention to install himself at the office of the Army Command of Fiume.

FRENCH AND BRITISH FLAGS PULLED DOWN.

London, September 15th.

The latest news from Fiume shows that a number of the inhabitants have joined the raiders, also some Italian sailors who swam ashore. The raiders have pulled down the French and British flags.

The French and British troops are confined to barracks. Precise details are at present lacking.

SUPREME COUNCIL DISCUSSES RAID.

Paris, September 15th.

The Supreme Council met today, those present being Mr. Frank Polk, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Tittoni and Marshal Foch. It is presumed the Fiume question was discussed.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MUST REMAIN A PART OF THE EMPIRE.

CAPE TOWN, September 15th.

General Smuts, in a vigorous speech, in Parliament, declared that South Africa must remain a part of the Empire, from which it could not secede.

The Union must not be torn to pieces by Nationalist tactics.

RUMANIA.

RESIGNATION OF M. BRATIANO.

PARIS, September 14th.

The Rumanian Minister learns from Bukharest that, on September 13th, M. Bratiano resigned.

THE REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

SAN PEDRO PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

London, September 15th.

Meagre details are arriving of the revolution in Honduras. During the fighting, San Pedro was partially destroyed. The President and his family fled to San Salvador. The new Government has granted an amnesty to all political prisoners.

UPPER SILESIA.

GERMANS' ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE PLEBISCITE.

London, September 15th.

News from Polish sources shows that the Germans are elaborately preparing for the forthcoming plebiscite in East Prussia. German natives of the Province are being brought free from other parts of Germany. It is estimated that 60,000 German votes will thus be obtained.

COLLISION AT SEA.

THE "MARATHON" REPLEATED.

London, September 15th.

The S.S. *Marathon*, which recently collided with the *Heijan Maru* off Dungeness has been refloated. She proceeded to London on her own steam.

THE MARSILLES STRIKE.

DOCKERS' DEMANDS GRANTED.

MARSEILLES, September 15th.

The strike has ended in a victory for the dockers, whose demands have been granted.

SERBIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

BELGRADE, September 15th.

The Serbian Cabinet has resigned because it failed to obtain the suppression or modification of the clauses in the Austrian Peace Treaty dealing with the protection of minorities in the territories ceded to Serbia, which clauses, the Cabinet declares, infringe Serbian sovereignty. The Government has retained its power during the crisis.

THE GERMAN TREATY.

RATIFIED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN SENATE.

CAPE TOWN, September 15th.

The Senate, by 30 votes to 3, passed a motion ratifying the Treaty.

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVISM.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TOBOLSK.

STOCKHOLM, September 15th.

Newspaper reports state that the Bolsheviks have captured Tobolsk and are marching on Omsk.

BOLSHIEVIST PLOT AT ARCHANGEL.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that the authorities at Archangel have discovered a Bolshevik plot aiming at the surrender of the town by an armed revolt. Seven of the leaders have been sentenced to death, and five to penal servitude for life.

BOLSHIEVISTS MARCHING ON OMSK.

London, September 15th.

It is authoritatively stated that the report that the Bolsheviks are marching on Omsk is correct.

It is true that the Bolsheviks in this sector are advancing but, further south, Admiral Kolchak has broken the Bolshevik Front in three places, so if the Bolsheviks persist in their advance they run the grave risk of being cut off.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ESTHONIA.

STOCKHOLM, September 15th.

A telegram from Reval states that the Estonian Government has accepted the Russian Soviet Government's offer to negotiate peace.

The first meeting of the peace delegates will be held at Peseburg, near Pskoff.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

ALEXANDRIA, September 15th.

Emir Feisal arrived here from Damascus, to-day, and left on a British destroyer to attend a conference with Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, in Paris, regarding Syria.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau will see Mr. Lloyd George, to-day, to discuss the Syrian question. It is believed that the British Premier brings assurances that Great Britain desires to work in harmony with the French point of view.

FRENCH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—An excited debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, on the proposal that the cost of printing and distributing of voting papers and circulars at the General Elections should be paid by tax-payers. The Minister of Finance opposed the scheme.

The proposal was eventually rejected by a narrow majority of 14 votes.

GERMANY PREPARING HER REVENGE.

A WARNING TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—Cardinal Mercier's pronouncement that Germany is preparing to obtain revenge has deeply impressed French public opinion. It is hoped that the pronouncement will be a warning to President Wilson against further concessions to Germany.

NO FEAR OF GERMAN GUNS.

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—M. Tardieu, in the Chamber of Deputies, said there was no need to worry over German guns, which would be manufactured only by specific permission from the Allies. It was absurd to suppose that Germany would be allowed to amass guns.

GERMANY'S BREACH OF TREATY TERMS.

ALLIED REPLY NOT OF THE CLEMENCEAU STYLE.

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—French papers state that the fresh Note the Supreme Council has decided to address to Germany is obviously not a thundering reply of the Clemenceau style.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

JAPAN, CHINA AND SHANTUNG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, September 13th.

A Havas message says:—Considerable discussion was caused, to-day, in Peace Conference circles by the report that negotiations are under way between Japan and China for the immediate return of Shantung.

The latest information is that China will not negotiate directly with Japan for the return of Shantung.

Japanese circles in Paris state that the return of Shantung is considered a regular thing, but nothing can be done so long as China holds the trump card of not signing the Treaty.

BOLSHIEVISM AND BANKRUPTCY.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., speaking at a Labour meeting at Worcester on July 25th, said that he had just come from Hungary, where he saw Marxian communism. In that country there was no private property at all, but the fact that there was no private property at all produced a state of terrible uncertainty. It struck him as a system which would be quite intolerable in a Western country. He did not think it would last in Hungary. The reason was that there was Bolshevism in Hungary. Bolshevism was the child of bankruptcy. The country was quite bankrupt. In Budapest the population were doing no work. Outside in the country there was plenty of food, but a dictatorship was set up in order to take food from the peasants for the townspeople. Therefore the present Government was not popular in the country districts, and it was not likely to be successful.

He had talked to the Commissioners, and they had come to the conclusion that they would have to leave the land to the peasants, and aim at a tax upon land values, so that the land value would be nationalised, while the land might still be used for individual enterprise. Unless the Hungarian revolution could establish some vested interest among the men who worked upon the land, the revolution could not, in his view, permanently succeed.

He was convinced also that nothing is more essential to national prosperity and happiness than education. The potentialities, physical, mental, and spiritual, of the home life of our people, which can alone make possible a real improvement in social conditions. Great are the needs, and great the opportunity.

FREE EDUCATION.

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The address of the County Council was as follows:—We, the Chairman, Aldermen, and Members of the Council of the Administrative County of London, elected by the people of the Capital of Your Majesty's Empire, humbly beg leave to present to Your Majesty our loyal and profound congratulations upon the solemn laying of the foundation-stone of the World's Peace after more than four years of unparalleled strife and suffering.

The long and agonising struggle maintained by the allied friends of freedom, against allied poverty and peoples who were determined to subdue and dominate the whole world, has now resulted in a manifest triumph for liberty and in a Treaty of Peace, in which the conquering Nations have avowed their determination to put an end for ever to war, as a means of settling disputes between the Nations of the earth.

The millions of Your Majesty's subjects dwelling in London have been encouraged and sustained more especially in the days and nights of attacks by aircraft by the fact that Your Majesty, with the Queen and Your Majesty's Family, continued to dwell among them and to show, in Your Majesty's simple daily lives, a steadfastness and devotion to duty and a human sympathy which were an inspiration to them all.

PEACE ADDRESSES TO THE KING.

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After such long convulsions, although we have entered upon a Peace era, trials and difficulties of a new kind will confront us all. We would fain hope, however, that the only battle which will be waged will be for the continuous improvement of social conditions, and the attaining of higher ideals of life for all Your Majesty's subjects in whatever part of the world they may dwell. In our part of that aim and object we are fully assured of the same encouragement and sympathy which have ever characterized Your Majesty's attitude towards us.

May the goodness of God enable us to be worthy and in the Municipal government of the County of London, and so permit us to add to the happiness which will be the lot of the happy people which will be the lot of the happy people which will be the lot of the happy people.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TASKS.

The King's Reply was as follows:—I thank you for your loyal Address, and I am glad to receive in person your congratulations on the ending of the War and restoration of Peace.

I appreciate fully the thoughts and feelings to which your Address has given expression. Freedom has been won for the Nations of the world, but at a price of incalculable suffering. It rests with us to show ourselves worthy of the sacrifice others have made and to build up a new world to replace the shattered fabric of the old.

In the great task of reconstruction, local government authorities are called upon to play a leading part. On them largely will rest the administration of the measures necessary for building up the social life of the people on new and better foundations. Their work has necessarily been interrupted by their concentration on the special duties of the war, duties which they have zealously and efficiently discharged. They have further been hindered by the shortage of the staffs, numbers of whom have joined our forces on land, on sea and in the air, and by the financial and other restrictions which the war imposed. Great arrears have therefore accumulated and have how to be made good. The awakened consciousness of the Nation demands new developments and the removal of many grave defects in our social system.

I am confident that our free and representative local institutions will be equal to the task, and that the local authorities, with the Council of the great Metropolitan at their head, will respond with eagerness to the calls for leadership and service which the new era of Peace is making.

Let me recall to you some which are especially in my thoughts, and in which I feel assured of your interest and co-operation. Of housing I have already spoken to representative authorities whom I received here some weeks ago, and on other occasions. I need only repeat my earnest desire that nothing will be left undone to meet the needs of the moment, and to realize those better ideals for the home life of our people which can alone make possible a real improvement in social conditions. Great are the needs, and great the opportunity.

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The care of the weak and helpless, the protection of our infant life, the guardianship and training of those who by infirmity of body or mind are unfitted to engage in the daily struggle of life, are also matters very near to the hearts of the Queen and myself. New powers of help and protection have been, or are being, put into the hands of the local authorities. This generation will be judged by the use that it makes of them.

I thank you, in conclusion, for your kindly references to myself and to my family. The many manifestations of sympathy and good-will which we have received from the people of London, both during the war and on the great days of rejoicing, which followed the Armistice, and the conclusion of Peace, have given us the deepest pleasure. We are at home in London, and are proud of our home and of its people. I pray God to direct and bless you in all your labours.

SPIRITUAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Address of the general body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations was as follows:—We, your Majesty's loyal subjects of the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist—together with the Dissenting Deputies representing the laymen of the same Churches, approach Your Royal presence, to offer our heartfelt congratulations upon the attainment of Victory and Peace after the long agony of the most terrible war known in history.

We are thankful that the sacrifice, suffering, and anxieties of the last five years have united more firmly than ever before all parts of the British Commonwealth. We rejoice that at the call of national danger, without a moment's hesitation, the young life of the nation and of the tenement of the man, and the college, flung itself into the great struggle for liberty.

Perhaps no class has suffered more than the Christian pastors of our land. In numberless cases their homes are bereft of their fairest and best.

We have seen with unspeakable gratitude how the relations between Your Majesty and Your People have become more personal and tender; we have all been treading the same rugged pilgrim path, and fighting for very life the same ghastly foes; in this community of suffering there has grown up an intimate spiritual fellowship.

We desire humbly and heartily to acknowledge the powerful leadership and inspiring example of service which God has enabled Your Majesty and Your beloved Consort to give to all Your subjects.

SINS OF THE MAYFLOWER.

We know that Your Majesty has intense interest in the health and housing of the people, in the diminution of temptations to intemperance and vice, in the growing unity of the Churches, in the welding together of English-speaking peoples, and in the firm and enduring alliance of freedom-loving nations. Historically, we stand in the direct succession of the men of the Mayflower, and we beg most respectfully to assure You of our enthusiastic devotion to Your Majesty's Person and Your Royal House, and of our desire zealously to co-operate in promoting the development and moral greatness of Your Empire, and in establishing relations of justice and fraternity among the Nations of the earth.

It is our earnest prayer that the blessing of Almighty God may abundantly accompany Your Majesty in the immense tasks inseparable from Your august Office.

"RUSSET-COATED CAPTAINS."

The King replied as follows:—I have much pleasure in receiving your loyal and dutiful Address, and I thank you very sincerely for your expressions of devotion to myself and to my House, and for your congratulations upon the success with which it has pleased God to crown our arms.

We have indeed cause to rejoice, in that great and spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm for a righteous cause, with which my people responded to the call of national honour and national duty. Still more have we reason to be thankful that it proved to be no gust of momentary passion, but a fixed and resolute determination to endure to the end. Our history has paralleled the effort which required our small military force of 194 into a citizen Army numbered by millions. There never could have been such a national uprising, had not every class of the community borne its part and had not many thousands, while loathing war and all that was involved, been inspired by the demands of conscience to take up arms. I am well aware that the members of your denominations, have taken their full share in the mighty struggle for liberty, and many of my commanders have learned, like Cromwell, to know the value of "a plain russet-coated captain who knows what he fights for and loves what he knows."

Wholeheartedly, I join in your expression of thankfulness for this spirit of union which has animated us through years of common effort and common sacrifice. I trust that same spirit may remain with us to strengthen our hands for the work of peace and to soften the remembrance of old differences. May we see its fruits in the brotherly co-operation of all in the service of the Commonwealth, and in the closer ties of all religious bodies.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

It is a striking tribute to the supreme greatness of the cause for which we fought, that not the people of this United Kingdom alone, but the lovers of freedom throughout the world, have been united in its service. From the first moment of the War we have been supported by the whole power of the British Dominions beyond the Seas. Its closing years were marked by a union of all the English-speaking peoples never seen since the separation of 1776. The Association of the United States and the British Empire has been a source of deep satisfaction to us all.

To you who claim a historical connection with the men of the Mayflower it must be peculiarly moving that the descendants of those who left England to win freedom for themselves should return to defend the liberties of Europe and the world. Such a reunion affords the happiest augury for the coming of an era when reason and justice may prevail in the intercourse of Nations.

But our rejoicing in the peace which we have won, and our hopes and aspirations for the future must necessarily be crossed by thoughts of the price that has been paid. We cannot but remember with heartfelt gratitude all those who have offered up their lives as a willing sacrifice, and those others who, wounded and disabled, have suffered for us. Well may we repeat, "With a great sum obtained we this freedom." For their sake we are bound to regard the conclusion of peace, not as a call to rest or relaxation, but as a stimulus to new and greater efforts, so that we may repair the ravages of war and build up a better order in this country and in the world. I join with you in praying that by the help of God we may one and all be enabled to show ourselves worthy of the victory which He has given us and equal to the new duties which lie before us.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Address of English Presbyterian Ministers in and near the Cities of London and Westminster was as follows:—May it please Your Majesty, we, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the English Presbyterian Ministers in and near the Cities of London and Westminster, in accordance with our ancient privilege of approaching the throne, beg leave to offer our most earnest congratulations on the signing of Peace.

Believing, as we do, that on this settlement depends the whole security of freedom and justice in the world at large, we thank God that this Nation has shown such courageous loyalty to this supreme crisis of its history. We join with all Your Majesty's subjects, both as English and as men, with all who speak the English tongue, in homage to the great ideals of Liberty and Justice, and to the steadfastness with which you have maintained them before the world.

We especially rejoice that by the Treaty of Peace there has been established a League of Nations, and we pray that by the blessing of God it may secure for ever the peace and harmony of the world. In the bright promise and trust of this great achievement, we dare to hope that the day may soon dawn when all the Nations shall put away their schemes of military rivalry and when the security based on law and treaty shall make the whole world safe for democracy. For this it has been glorious to die.

With thankfulness and pride we would do honour to the bravery of every kind of our fathers and saved its liberties for their children. Many of our own household of Faith have laid down their lives that a nobler race may dwell in a land made purer by their sacrifice.

In the holy thought of their memory we pray to be worthy of so great a victory for love of King and Country we would work for the coming of that better day. And as it is the chief joy of our Sovereign to be the servant of God's will, to lead his people in the ways of peace and righteousness, so we and all his subjects would join with him in repairing the ravages of war and do our part in the duties of this time.

ALLIANCE OF FREE PEOPLES.

In reply, the King said:—It gives me great pleasure to receive you here to-day and to accept your loyal and dutiful Address.

I unite with you in thanking God for the unflinching courage and steadfast endurance which our Nation has shown in this long and severe trial. That the ancient spirit of the British people was sapped by luxury and self-indulgence was the firm belief of our enemies and the fear of some even of ourselves. To-day we know that we can still face danger, loss, and hardship as resolutely as did our forefathers. Our soldiers have endured cruel losses with courage and fortitude. Our sailors have braved daily and hourly peril in the deadliest discharge of their duty. To soothe the wounded and the dying, our women have faced death without flinching. Even in the darkest hours the whole country has stood firm in its determination to maintain a just cause to a victorious end.

Our struggle was not for national security alone, but, as you have well said, for the cause of freedom and justice throughout the world. The spirit of brotherhood and equity, the spirit that respects the rights of the weak, the spirit that regards authority as a sacred trust for the welfare of all, has been vindicated and established in this war. It rests with us to maintain it pure and unswayed in the years of peace.

I join, most sincerely, in your expressions of rejoicing that the great alliance of free peoples which was formed to defend the cause of right will be enabled to develop into a permanent League of Nations. I trust it may be joined by every State that desires to play its part in establishing the reign of freedom and peace throughout the world. Here lies our great

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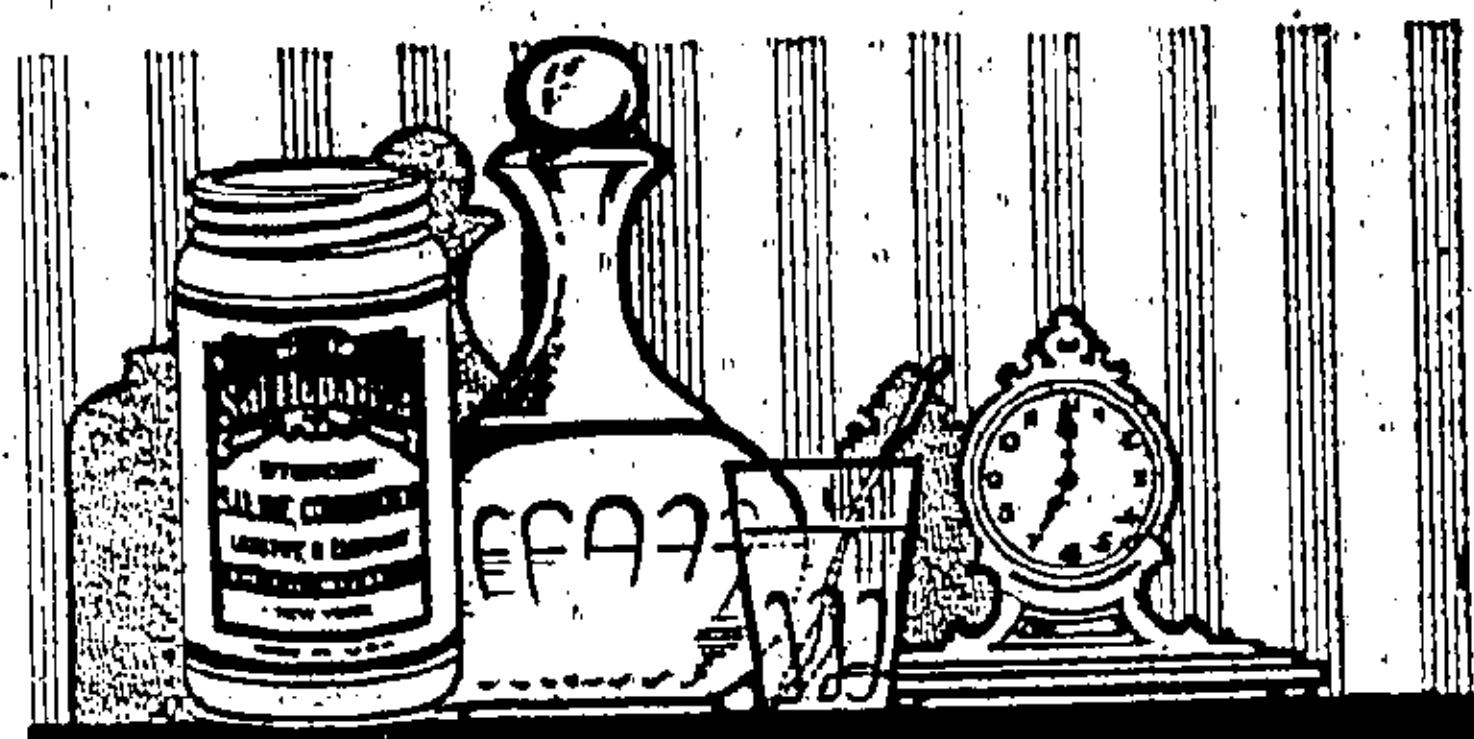
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INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY.
MINER PRESIDENT'S TYRANNY.
DR. ADDISON AND THE LIBERALS.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Health, speaking at the dinner given to him at the National Liberal Club on July 25th., asked if there was any man looking out on the state of Europe to-day who did not realise the need for using our utmost efforts to obtain the aid of all citizens in striving to secure and consolidate the results of victory and the opportunities of peace.

We see around us, he said, old institutions in a state of dissolution, old ties broken, and people reshaping their groupings on a basis of nationality, shaking off old tyrannies and groping, with many struggles, after a new order which will give them a fuller freedom and a better opportunity in life. We have before us, associated with the greatest organisation of labour, a threat of a strike calculated to hold up the whole life of the nation, not for industrial purposes, but on purely political issues with which Parliament and our self-governing institutions are charged to deal. We cannot grapple with these events by methods of sporadic industrial anarchy which immediately, as any man can see, spreads the desolation wider. But we can do so by an orderly, industrious, determined use of our representative institutions firmly based on the popular will, by means of a courageous development of the measures and methods that the times demand. By these means we may meet and provide for the needs of the people and the better opportunities that they seek for under a secure and peaceable order of things—the only condition under which they can be met. Now that they have taken the first great step to get rid of the tyranny of Kaiser and militarism, I do not believe that the people have any stomach to allow the tyranny either of the profiteer or the miners' president to take its place.

What amazed him, Dr. Addison said, was that there were men of political experience who, by their public utterances, seemed to think that the time had come to hark back to the days of party political warfare, with all its petty haggling and obstruction.

There were doubts suggested, for example, on conscription. There was no doubt about the matter whatever. We were determined to get rid of it for our selves and for support the League of Nations or any other means for abolishing it and its attendant dangers in the world.

That issue, with another like it—British action in Russia—was put forward as an excuse for threatening to suppress the work of Parliament by industrial action. The declaration of policy by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, some time ago was surely clear enough, and the action that was being taken to arrange for the complete removal of our forces from a campaign before the winter months came on was in fulfilment of it. It was for the Russian people to decide their own form of Government as in time they doubtless would, and emerge from anarchy into freedom.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION.
The great task of the Prime Minister in the Peace Conference, amid a conflict of interests and perplexities passing description, and rightly earned the thanks of men of all parties, and none the less he was an alert and exacting captain in keeping his lieutenants who had charge of progressive measures at home up to their mark. Whatever might be said as to details, the Government's proposals, as to health, housing, power, transport, land settlement, and acquisition, not to mention any others, formed a body of proposals, part of a whole scheme of domestic policy, which was bold and thorough.

Apart from the unrest which arose from a legitimate desire to improve the conditions of life and labour, there was the ever present factor of discontent arising from high prices. Many of these were inevitable, but the rampant display of greed which followed the relaxation of control in some trades and which were compelling its reimposition, was proof enough that some of it was profiteering of an atrocious kind, and that distributors and retail traders in many cases were prominent offenders. If those who drenched the spread of the demand for nationalisation in industry would hand themselves together to check profiteering in those directions where there was really no competition, except by an elaborate system of control and inquiry which was repugnant to our character and habits.

THE ART OF BREATHING.

Speaking at the third meeting of the Medical Council of the People's League of Health, at the Savoy Hotel, Dr. Stancombe (Southampton) expressed the view that if we had a race of people who breathed properly for one generation the disease of tuberculosis would be stamped out. The public must be taught to realise that it was just as stupid to breathe through the mouth as to attempt to feed through the nose.

The Council decided to invite the Committee of the League of Arts to co-operate with the People's League of Health, as it is believed that by teaching people to sing and recite—correct breathing being essential in these modes of expression—assistance would be given in the prevention of the disease.

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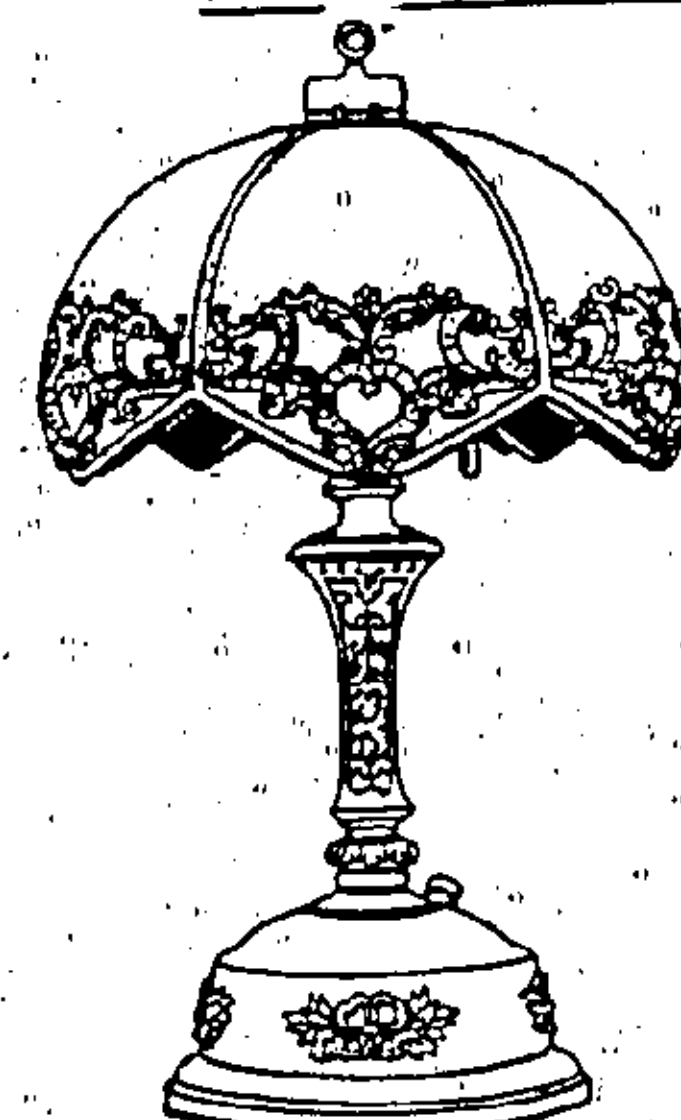
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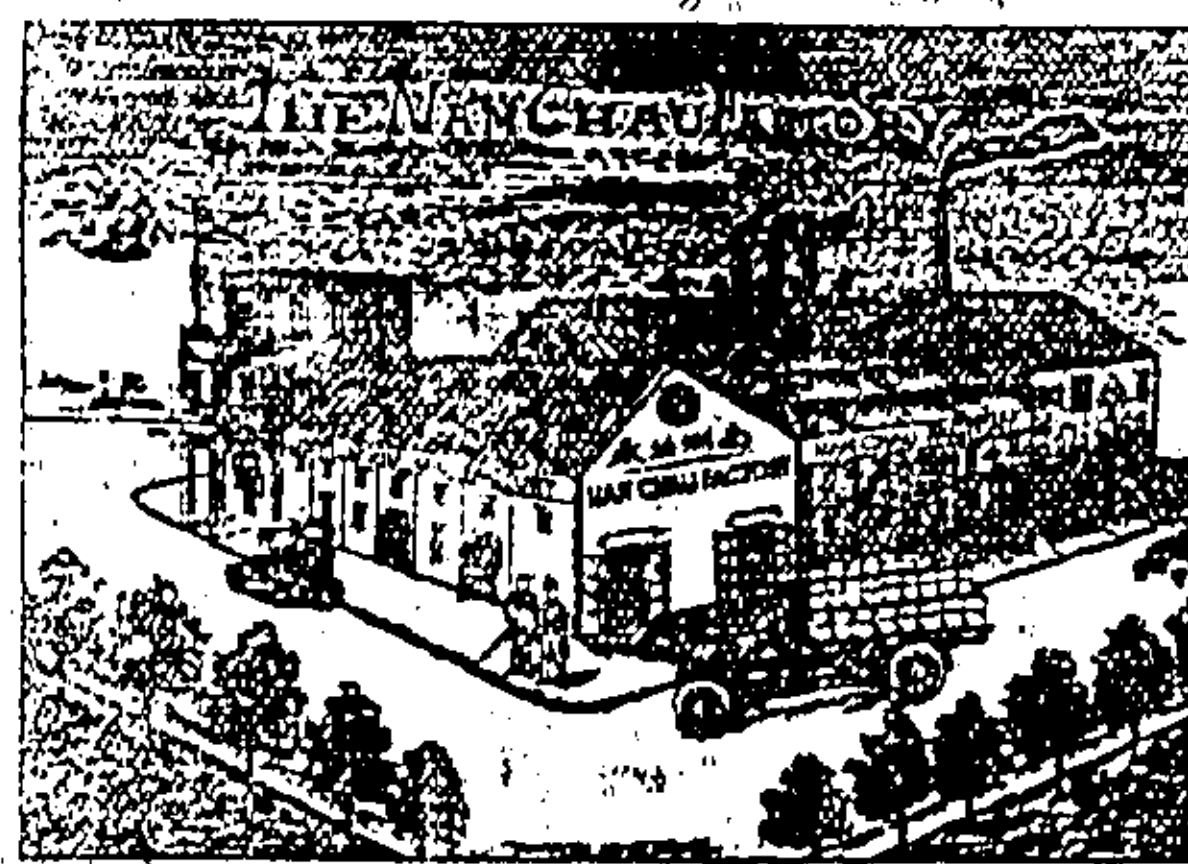
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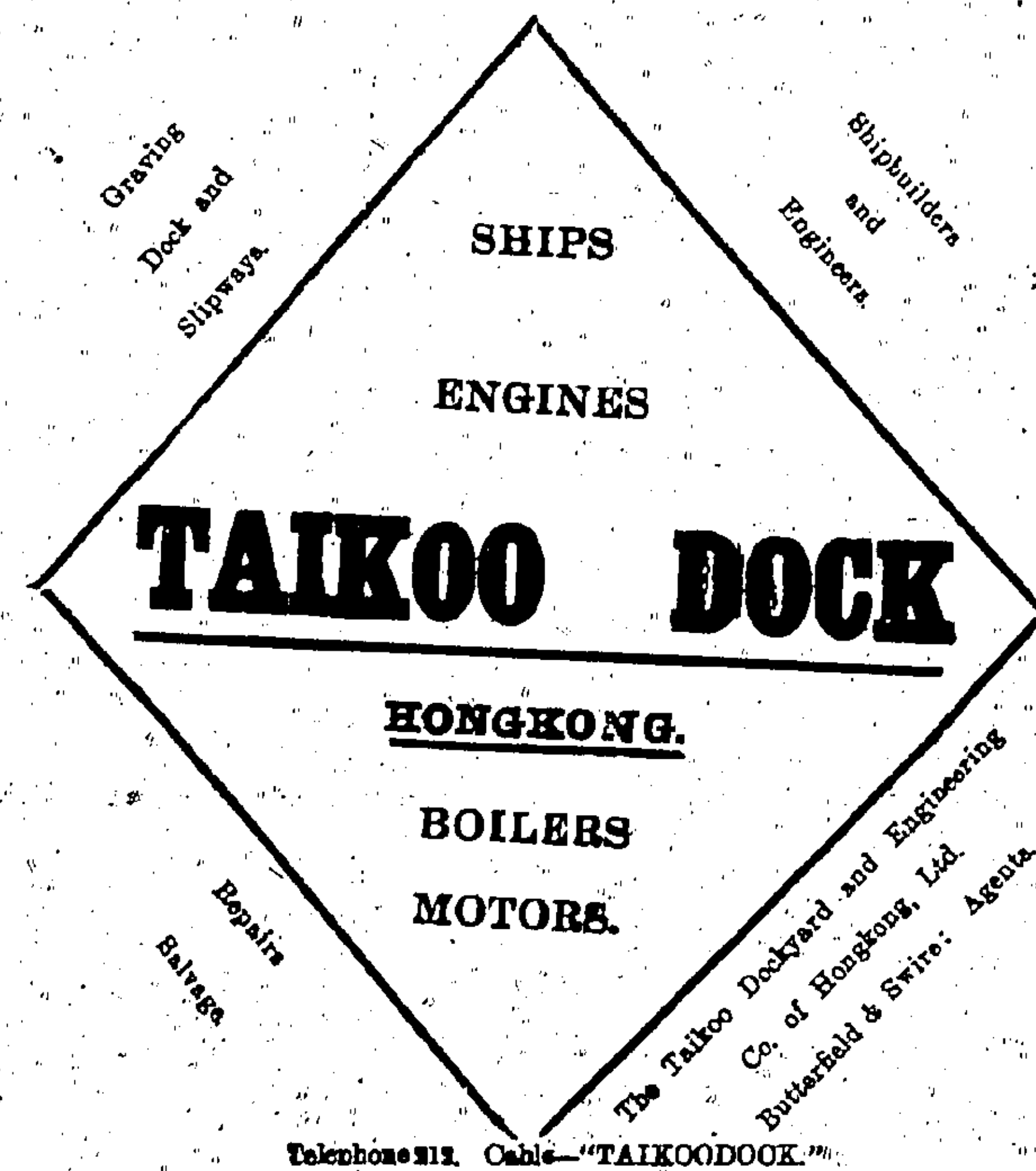
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What is the present position? We are going to have reduced hours worked at the mines, and we are actually told by people who pose as rational human beings that the men will get as much coal out in six hours as formerly they did in eight. The thing is childish, and the experience of every miner and of every colliery manager will corroborate this statement. The men will not get into the hands of a small group of officials of the Miners' Federation. I do not want to say anything against them personally. I know some of them, and I believe they are sincere, well-meaning men. I know miners very well as individuals. I have mixed with thousands of them, and I have always found them to be intelligent, brave, and sensible and intelligent men, men who would be the last to wish to relinquish their trade or country. Large numbers of them own property. They are glad to get more wages, of course, but they are indifferent to the needs of the country. How is it that these extreme men "rule the roost," and represent these sensible, brave and intelligent miners? The answer, because the ordinary miner does not take the trouble to attend the lodge meetings where his representatives are appointed. These meetings are captured by a few noisy, unscrupulous agitators. They pass resolutions and appoint the officials, but the great mass of the miners take no part in these proceedings, and these officials are not the representatives of what is called the card vote. These selected men of Bolshevik tendencies are put forward as representing the miners, whom as a matter of fact on many of these questions they do not represent at all; but they "pull the wires," they manipulate the card votes, and the public appear to think that they really represent the miners. The card vote is a fraud so far as it claims to represent the opinion of the individual worker on particular questions. I am confident that the miners as a body, if properly consulted and informed of the facts, would reject any such policy as that which some of their leaders are now pursuing, and which must lead to the destruction of the miner and to a terrible future for some or later on for the miners themselves. They cannot be indifferent to the bitterness which the poor will suffer next winter from the shortage of fuel, they cannot be blindly selfish to the interests of every class but their own. I am quite certain that these miners do not wish to destroy capital. The main interest of capital is as much in their interests as the interests of the country. An agitation of this kind may, of course, injure capital; it may to a certain extent destroy it; but one thing is certain, it will never put capital into the pockets of those agitators themselves. It may injure the country, but they will get no

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Agents.

Tel No. 216, sub. ex. 23.



advantage themselves from their policy. Capital is a sensitive thing. It is based on credit and confidence, and at present there are millions of pounds' worth of orders, which would have been placed by coal-owners for new machinery and plant of every kind, but which have been stopped owing to the uncertainty, which this action has thrown upon the market.

As to the question of nationalisation, Mr. Fildes says that if that comes about it will practically put a stop to all these developments which are so much in the interest of the social life of the working man. "I do not believe myself that nationalisation will come. It has never been done in the history of civilisation, and never compete successfully with private administration. Depend on it, if the Government attempt to take into their

has an industry of the kind, it will have the collapse of the great offices of prosperity built up by individual energy and the talent of men like ourselves who are interested in business, and who understand business in a way that no Government civil servant can do. The whole thing is folly, and I do not believe that it will be any ill to the Government, made so for nationalizing the collieries. What is more, I do not believe the men want it. There is no real demand on the part of the miner for nationalization of the pits. He gets on very well, as a rule, with those who employ him, and, in my opinion, the only movement for pure selfishness ever engineered by our friend Mr. Smillie and some of his colleagues on the Miners' Executive.

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General Managers.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
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Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

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Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KAITUMA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamer of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Managing Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
WUHAN, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
HOHANG, PAIHOT and HOIHOANG	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd Sept., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHENING"	On 25th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 26th Sept., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 30th Sept., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	19th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	23rd Sept., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	26th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

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S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 41.

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Hamilton Chambers Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	5th Oct.	23rd Oct.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ITOLA	24th Sept.	31st Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
DILWARA	17th Sept. Noon	14th Oct.
KHIVA	30th Sept.	

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Package Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila & Shanghai) Friday, 22nd Sept., at 11 A.M.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 A.M.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Oct., at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAHWA ... Tuesday, 23rd September

SHINYU MARU ... Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Sept.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 A.M.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Sept., at 11 A.M.

KAIFUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Thursday, 25th September.

TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 29th September.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 A.M.

HOSKI MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.

TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

For further information, apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 272 & 273

S. YASUDA, Manager

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	12,000	Oct. 2nd.
SHINYU MARU	12,000	Oct. 11th (from Yokohama)
SHINYU MARU	12,000	Oct. 18th.
KOREA MARU	12,000	Nov. 10th.
KOREA MARU	12,000	Nov. 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINCO, CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ABRICA, IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free-of-charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	12,000	On or about 18th Sept.
	"SPHINX"	10,000	On or about

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS"	10,000	On or about 2nd Oct.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740. J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th September.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Monday, 20th October.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 10 A.M.

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